

Let no man neglect to pay for his newspaper, because the amount of his subscription is so small that it makes but "little difference." Put not off till to-morrow what may be done to-day. Deferred good often becomes positive evil, and "hell is paved with good intentions." Withhold not your mite from the calls of charity, because it is little.

What if the little rain should say,
"So small a drop as I am,
Can't I refresh these thirsty fields—
I'll tarry in the sky?"

What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day!

Doth not each rain drop help the form,
The cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

From the Raleigh Standard.
The Blind Restored.

Mr. LORING: I think I perform a plain duty to the afflicted by requesting you to publish the following case:

My negro man Peter, aged about thirty, lost his sight several years ago, and from being a most active and valuable plantation hand, became a burden and expense. In 1839, I sent him to Dr. John Beckwith, at Raleigh, who, by an operation, which Peter says gave him little or no pain, restored him to sight. He has ever since been as active and useful as before he became blind. By such means, interest and humanity are both served.

Your friend,
STEPHEN PEARSON,
Wake county, N. C.

England—The Wickedness of its Monarchical Absurdities.

In our notice of the recent news from England by the last two steamers, we observed unusual brevity, seeing it did not call for much, if any comment at our hands; for although it might be interesting enough in a medium way, it could not claim much for its character on the score of importance on this side of the Atlantic. The postponement of action on the corn-laws, by the prorogation of the parliament, and the distresses existing among the poor, especially in the manufacturing districts, are certainly subjects of regret; but truly it can be a matter of no great moment to us, that the Queen's expected baby was not born when the steamers departed; though if no such baby were ever born, the starving population of the "British empire" would shed no tears for its non-existence, nor would the tax-payers have to furnish it with "a nursery establishment," in addition to the expense of the Queen's dogberry, where her "buck-hounds" are kept; both of which alone cost as much for their support annually, as would maintain the poor of some three or four counties.

We fancy we can hear some of our own American ladies exclaim, "What has the Queen of England to do with dogberry? she keeps 'buck-hounds'?" We answer, yes—she certainly does, and "the master of Her Majesty's buck-hounds" is nothing less than a nobleman. This, like many other royal absurdities, is a part of the monarchical system. Sinecures and pensions are among the pillars of the throne. The master of the buck-hounds has his influence, as well as the master of horse, the master of the mint, the lady of the Queen's bed-chamber, the lords and ladies in waiting, &c. &c., have theirs; and if her Majesty do not see fit, nor feel in a condition, "to chase the flying deer" in Windsor forest, the masters aforesaid will be sure to amuse themselves in that line at the expense of the people. Indeed, volumes might be written on the absurdities of that same mixed monarchy, for which so much admiration is claimed by its friends everywhere; and sensible people might and would laugh at them, but for their wickedness. They are wicked, ay, diabolical absurdities, because they are maintained by the sweat of the poor man's brow, and at the expense of his rights; while he is left to starve, that the canine denizens of the royal dogberry may fare sumptuously every day, and that a host of unprincipled men and women, hangers-on about the Court, sinecurists and pensioners, that swarm about the pulpit of the throne like locusts, eating up the fat of the land, may live in a state of splendid corruption and gilded and varnished vice, such as honest poverty is incapable of seeing in its wildest dreams.

And how comes it that all this is tolerated? Why, because the voice of the people has not been yet effectually heard in the only legislative body there, that pretends to be of a representative character—the House of Commons; and even there how feebly must that voice sound. In England there is but one voter to every thirty of the population; in Scotland, only one to one hundred and eight; and in Ireland but one to one hundred and eighty! The aggregate of the population is nearly twenty-seven millions, with less than six hundred thousand of their number entitled to choose Representatives in the only one of three branches of the government in which the popular voice may be heard at all.

To contrast this self-governed country with that, look at New York and Massachusetts. The last Presidential election shews in the former one voter to five and a half of population, and in the latter, one to six; and the Philadelphia National Gazette, which gives these statistics in a review of a new work, entitled "The glory and shame of England," concludes its notice with the following just and true remarks:

Thus, in the States of N. York and Massachusetts, with a population less than one-half that of Ireland, the number of voters is very nearly equal to that of Great Britain. The people of New York and Massachusetts are well governed—better governed than ever England was, under any rule since the day of Caesar—and they govern themselves. The people of England, we need not say, are badly governed, and we need not repeat also who governs them. And why are they so governed? The present British Premier, Sir Robert Peel, furnishes us with the answer. When in 1828, a motion was made in Parliament for a measure of relief—the modification of the corn-laws—Sir Robert Peel defended them, because, as he declared, it was the constitutional policy of England to maintain the aristocracy and magistracy as essential parts of the community.

Here is the secret (if secret it be to any one) of the ignorance, the degradation, and the distress of the British population. This is what we call the "shame" of England—the mortal shame, that millions must toil and weep, from the cradle to the grave, "to maintain the aristocracy."—*Balt. Sun.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

12 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, the 18th inst.

A great fire in the Tower of London—Immense and irreparable loss—Election of O'Connell as Lord Mayor of Dublin—Great fraud in Exchequer bills—The effect of the McLeod trial and release of Grogan—Rise in funds.

Our latest London dates are of the evening of the 3d of November, and of Liverpool the 4th.

The intelligence of McLeod's acquittal, and also of Grogan's release, had reached London, and afforded the highest satisfaction. The report of the trial is published at large in the papers.

The Lords of the Treasury have authorized the admission of rough rice from the U. S. at one penny the quarter.

A terrible fire broke out in the Tower of London on the night of Saturday, October 30, causing the entire destruction of the grand store-house and small armory, with their contents. Among these, besides an almost innumerable quantity of trophies, were no less than 300,000 stand of arms. The crown jewels were removed in safety. The London Herald darkly intimates that the fire was not accidental.

A conspiracy had been detected at Brussels, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The ultimate object of the conspirators was variously reported—some alleging that it was a republic, others a restoration of the Dutch dynasty.

O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin without opposition. On being invested with the robes of office, he declared his intention to act with perfect impartiality, and to disavow himself completely from party in his official capacity.

To increase the distress that forms so large a portion of the difficulties attending the position of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, it is now said that the potato crop in Ireland is likely to prove a total failure.

Enormous fraud on the Exchequer.—The discovery, during the last week in October, of a fraudulent issue of Exchequer Bills to an enormous amount caused the greatest excitement, not only in the money world in London, but elsewhere. It is impossible for us to give all the details connected with this extraordinary affair at the present time, but we will briefly state, that Mr. Beaumont Smith, nephew of Sir Sidney Smith, and senior clerk in the office for the issue of Exchequer Bills, was arrested and examined at the Home Office, in the presence of several of the Ministers, when he made a full confession that he had, for three or four years past, been gambling in stocks, and, meeting with constant losses, he had forged Exchequer Bills, and deposited them with parties at the Stock Exchange as security on loans.

The Times indulges in brutal sarcasms against the court, the jury, the American people and their Government. Pretends to ridicule the importance given to the trial, sneers at the charge of Judge Gridley, affirms that the acquittal was arranged beforehand, for fear of England's vengeance, and concludes with a long tirade of bragadocio, the key-note of which is a windy call upon England to take summary vengeance for the insult she has endured, and ample security that it shall never be repeated. A brutal and most malignant article.

Theodore Hook, it seems, has left his family—a widow and five children—utterly destitute. A subscription for their relief has been got up, but the papers complain that its proceeds are altogether inadequate. His income must have been large, but he appears to have consumed it all in "riotous living."

The following paragraph appears in the London Herald of October 30. The Herald, by the way, is said to be the organ of Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary.

"We have reason to believe that if any serious difference should arise between Great Britain and the U. States of America, relative to the trial of McLeod, the north-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both countries, our Government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good-will between the French and English Cabinets."

Twenty-two villages have been destroyed in Egypt by the overflowing of the Nile.

The cholera, it is said, has made its appearance in Bristol.

The Gazette di Venezia gives an interesting account of the serious inundation that occurred at Venice on the 6th ult. The Adriatic rose to such a height that the whole of St. Mark's place was several feet under water.

The greatest distress still prevails in every part of Great Britain. Several incendiary fires have taken place in many of the country towns in England, and the destruction of property has been considerable.

Several large meetings have been held in Manchester, Leeds, and other places, by the Chartists. Vincent, the Chartist, at a meeting held in Manchester, moved, "that the People's Charter is sufficient for the removal of every abuse, and that the agitation for its adoption ought to be preserved in."

The investigations into the late attack on the lives of the King's sons has led to the discovery of evidence that had either of the princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—There continues to be a fair demand for Cotton, but the market is more freely supplied, and closes heavily at a decline of 1-2 per lb. from last

week's quotation of American. The sales of the week amount to 22,910 bales, including 1600 American, 150 Surat on speculation; 7920 N. Orleans, 5d to 8 1-4d; 4720 Mobile, &c; 6d to 6 1-2d; 3760 Upland, 3-4d to 6 3-4d.—Liverpool Albion, November 1st.

Riverpool, Nov. 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 1200 bales only, without any change of prices. The descriptions sold are chiefly American, at 6d to 7d.

Nov. 3.—The market was very dull; not more than 3000 bales were sold.

News by Mails.

The Democratic party of Georgia, have nominated Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black, to run for the seats vacated by Messrs. Alford, Dawson and Nesbit, in the United States House of Representatives.

A WOMAN WITH A HORN.—"I called some time since to see one of the greatest curiosities that can be imagined. A woman of Mrs. Sarah Shelton of Goodland, was badly burnt when young on her right knee; from the burn there has grown a horn, projecting outwards nine inches in length, and of an oval form until it reaches the thick part of the leg. It seemed to have every disposition to make its way into the flesh, if it was not prevented by a pad. From further examination and measurement, where it made its first appearance, the diameter was 8 inches; at the lower end about three inches, nearly as wide as three small fingers, with deep, rough ridges, and had the appearance of the hardest kind of horn, something of the color of a gun flint. Dr. George Harris some time since flaked off a piece, and I have heard he intends taking it off. I inquired of the woman how long it had been growing: she said about 5 years.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

WESTERN SPORTS.—Near Peoria, Ill., a couple of weeks since, two parties of gentlemen, consisting of seventeen each, organized themselves and started on a day's hunt—the losing party to pay a supper for the whole. When they met at night, one party had 537 and the other 475 birds, squirrels, &c. The greatest number killed by any person was 79—the lowest 30. The game consisted chiefly of geese, ducks and squirrels; quails not being deemed worthy of a shot. Of other game, there were one sandhill crane, three raccoons, and one possum. There was sport in that, but it was a pity to kill off the 'coons.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Army and Navy Chronicle states it as an interesting fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that within a few years past, as many as 12 or 15 officers of the army, and it is believed some from the navy, have laid aside the military profession for the more peaceful, but not less arduous, vocation of the Christian ministry, and are now usefully employed, in various portions of the U. States, in preaching the gospel.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Frederick Tuckerman, while preaching at Manchester, N. Y., on Sunday last, fell down in the pulpit and expired. His disease was probably one of the heart. Mr. T. was formerly a preacher among the Methodists, but for several years has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination.

Late from Yucatan.

By the Texas schooner of war San Antonio; Lieut. Seeger, commanding, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., in seven days from Sisal Yucatan, the editors of the Picayune have full files of Yucatan papers to the 2d inst.

An act declaring Yucatan independent of Mexico, had been introduced into the Yucatan House of Representatives, and after a long and very interesting debate had been passed by an almost unanimous vote. It was immediately taken up in the Senate, and a stormy discussion ensued. No doubt, existed however, of its speedy passage through that body and its full enactment into a law.

The report that Santa Anna had been appointed Dictator in Mexico, has been semi-officially communicated to the government of Yucatan.

The government of Yucatan has purchased a brig, which is to be armed with 18 guns. The naval force at present consists of a brig of 10 guns and two armed Schooners.

According to all accounts Yucatan is rapidly improving under the new order of things, being even now fifty years in advance of the Mexican provinces generally.

The original capital stock of the Bank of Alabama was over \$14,000,000. The bad debts amount to over \$8,000,000; leaving something over \$6,000,000 of actual capital.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.—We saw a sight the other morning, which may be a very common one for aught we know, though it was a new spectacle to us. It was that of a half grown cat comfortably lying with three six-week pigs. We "stirred them up." The kitten fled, but, on our getting out of the way a little, returned to its "lodgings" and huddled down by the side of its swinish companions, who received its caresses with significant grunts of complaisance, to which the kitten responded with audible mewings of satisfaction.—*Saco Democrat.*

Mr. CLAY.—It will be seen by our Baltimore letter, that there is reason to believe that the report of Mr. Clay's intention to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States is unfounded.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Col. Benton, who was arrested by a severe attack of sickness in Kentucky, on his way to Missouri, has returned to this city. He is convalescent, although yet too unwell to leave his room. His disorder is an engorgement of the lungs, which at first threatened very seriously, but the symptoms are now all favorable.—*Globe.*

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson and lady arrived in Washington on Monday evening, and have taken lodgings at Brown's Hotel.—*Globe.*

IOWA TIN.—It is said that a bed of tin ore twenty miles square has lately been discovered in Iowa. If this be correct, it must prove a most valuable discovery, and cut off a very considerable item of expense for foreign importation.

General Murphy, of Ohio, who has been appointed by the President Minister Extraordinary to Central America, sailed for his destination in the brig Florida Blanca, from Philadelphia, bound to Balize.

J. F. COOPER AND HIS LIBELS.—Mr. Cooper has recovered a verdict of \$400 against the editor of the Albany Journal, for a libel in criticising his works.

Wild Pigeons are swarming the woods of the South-west—the Arkansas Gazette mentions that a friend killed 110 at a single shot with a musket. They are also in immense numbers in the neighborhood of Nashville.

Gen. Felix Houston, of Texas, has given up fighting for glory in the new Republic, and has settled in New Orleans for the purpose of practising the law.

The N. O. Crescent City of the 9th inst. says, we learn that at the meeting of a committee of the Bank Presidents yesterday, that the 1st of Nov. 1842, is the period fixed upon for a resumption of specie payments. This is about eleven months later than people anticipated, but the time must come, provided the sun rises and sets as usual for three hundred and fifty-six days.

The Philadelphia North American states that the wine sale of Mr. Vaughan, on Thursday was well attended, and the bids, both here and abroad, spirited. Some fine 'Amotilla-do' Pale Sherry, over fifty years old, sold as high as \$46 per dozen, for pint bottles. The sales amounted to over \$20,000.

WASHINGTON ILLUSTRATED.—We learn from "The Literary Advertiser and Publishers' Circular," issued by J. & H. G. Langley of New York, that they have in preparation a new work of great national interest and value to be entitled "Washington Illustrated." It is to contain an entirely new biographical memoir of General Washington, divided into three sections, his personal and domestic history, his military and his political career, derived from authentic sources and original documents, to be embellished by about seven hundred illustrations exquisitely engraved on wood and steel from the beautiful designs of Chapman, including also copies of a series of historical pictures in the possession of J. K. Paulding, Esq. The publishers announce it as their determination to produce the work in a style in every respect, worthy of the present state of arts. It is to be in two large octavo volumes, printed from new and beautiful type, on the finest paper, appropriately bound and gilt. Many of the illustrations are already in the hands of the engravers and the work will be produced with all convenient speed.—*Sylvanian.*

A TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—The King of Sardinia, says the Courier de Lyon, does not appear disposed to abandon the project of cutting of a tunnel through the Alps in order to facilitate the communication between France and Italy. The necessity for abandoning the present road over Mount Cenis is allowed; the new projected road will pass by Quix, following the course of the Douro, and ascending a narrow valley in a northwesterly direction, leading directly to the foot of an elevated peak, through which a tunnel can be readily cut, as its length will not be more than 25,000 feet. This tunnel will come out in a valley which joins the pass of Maurienne and the present road below St. Michael.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Two squares burnt, and about thirty houses destroyed.—We stop the press to announce the most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city. It was discovered about 12 o'clock last night in the kitchen of N. Droz, esq., on Main street, from which the flames spread with frightful rapidity, destroying in their course two entire squares, one on each side of Main, from Cherry to Locust sts. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the noble exertions of our gallant firemen were of but little avail—still, all was done that strong arms and stout hearts could do, to stay the progress of the destroying element.

At this late hour, wearied and worn down as we are, we cannot pretend to state the amount of the loss; but it must be immense. We are unable to give the names of the sufferers. The principal losers, however, must be W. H. Hunt & Co., furniture dealers, and Messrs. Vogue, of the Union Hotel.—*Vicksburg Whig, 10th inst.*

THE MACON SPECIFIC.—Some of the citizens of Ohio are about adopting the plan recently pursued by the men of business in and about Macon, Ga., in reference to the receipt and payment of uncurrent notes. A society has been formed at Litchfield, in Medina county, and the members pledge themselves to receive no money, which is not at par, or made so by deducting discount.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—The Providence Journal, a few days since, alarmed its readers by announcing an importation of one thousand bushels of cats! The next day it quieted their fears by stating that cats should have been printed oats.

A New York paper cautions the community to look well at their silver, as great quantities of pistareens have made their appearance since the enforcement of the law in Cuba reducing their value, and are readily taken by the unwary for 25 cents each.

YELLOW FEVER AT N. ORLEANS.—We had in the New Orleans Evening Post of the 13 inst. a list of the names of the persons who fell victims to the late epidemic which prevailed in that city. It commences in July, when the disease first broke out, and extends to the first of November, when it terminated. The writer states that this record of the dead has been made up with much labor and care, and from authentic and official sources of information. The list, comprises 1635 names.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Constitutional Convention of this State has formed a Constitution which corrects some of the defects of the old Charter by which that State has been governed.

A Springfield, Mass., paper states that the agent of the government is dismissing a large number of workmen from the U. S. Army. Is it because they insist upon receiving their papers at their places of work?

Some of the people of Illinois talk of amending their Constitution so as to permit the introduction of slavery, with a view to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The discussion has found its way into the newspapers.

MARRIED.
In Davidson county on the 11th ult. Mr. William Clous, to Miss Mary Miller.
Also, on the 13th ult. Mr. Alexander Trenham, to Miss Crissy Shoff. Also, on the 5th inst., Mr. Joseph Walk, to Miss Ann Barrier. Also, Mr. Michael Sink, to Miss Sarah Curry. Also, Mr. Silas Kinney, to Miss Hannah Myers. Also, on the 7th Mr. Andrew Swisgood, to Miss America Minan.

DIED
At Chapel Hill, on the 15th inst., aged 15; Maclaine, youngest son of A. M. Hooper, Esq., formerly of Wilmington.

2000 lbs choice MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
2,000 lbs. BACON.

—ALSO—
One handsome Bay Pony.
One Family horse.
One Barouche and Harness.
One Sulkey.
One Cart Dray—and Harness.

For sale by
COOK & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1841. 144-11.

Valuable Furniture
At Auction.

ON Wednesday the 8th December, 1841, I will sell at Auction, a quantity of New and well made Furniture, consisting of Sofas, side Boards, Secretaries, Beaureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Wash Stands. Also, a small assortment of Hardware, Looking Glass Plate, large plain Glass, 24 x 30 to 10 x 12. Liberal credit will be given, and the Sale will be positive. Terms at the Sale.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
J. W. TILLINGHAST, Auctioneer.
Nov. 27, 1841. 144-11.

LOST
IN Elizabeth town on Tuesday last Superior Court a Note of Dollars against John G. Fulton, made payable to the order of John G. Fulton, dated 19th, 1841, for \$100.00. The finder is requested to bring it to the undersigned, and receive the reward thereon.
Nov. 23-1841.

Brilliant Schemes to be
December, 1841.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.
VIRGINIA MONOGALIA LOTTERY.
Class A, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.
\$30,000—\$12,000—\$6,000—\$4,000
\$3,492.

10 prizes of \$1,750 | 10 prizes of \$1,000
10 do 1,250 | 10 do 400
Lowest Prize \$12.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$120
Do do 25 Half do 60
Do do 25 Quarts do 30

VIRGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY.
Class M, for 1841.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 18th of December, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.
\$35,294—\$10,000—\$4,000—\$1,603
50 prizes of \$1,000 | 50 prizes of \$250
50 prizes of 400 | 132 prizes of 200
Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130
Do do 26 Half do 65
Do do 26 Quarts do 32 50

30,000 Dollars.
15 drawn numbers out of 75.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
Class A, for 1841.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Thursday, 23d December, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.
1 PRIZE of \$30,000
" " 10,000
" " 7,000
" " 5,000
" " 3,000
" " 2,810
" " 2,150
" " 2,000
" " 1,750
" " 1,600
" " 1,500
" " 1,400
" " 1,300
" " 1,250
" " 1,200
" " 1,000

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets \$130
Do do 25 halves 65
Do do 25 quarters 32 50

\$20,000—\$15,000—\$10,000—\$6,000
\$5,000—\$3,000—\$2,320
60 prizes of \$1,000 | 60 prizes of \$300
30 do 500 | 129 do 200
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130
Do do 26 halves 65
Do do 26 quarters 32 50

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY, & Co. Managers,
Washington City.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

SHIP NEWS.

FAYETTEVILLE.
ARRIVED, Nov. 21; O'Hanlon's boats Seawell and Union; with Goods for Edward W. Williams, McRae & Co., C. C. Smith, James Martin, David Shaw, J. R. & D. Ges. W. E. Kirkpatrick, Geo. McNeill, James Hadlock, M. N. Leary, D. A. Ray, W. Prior, H. Branson, A. M. Leachman, L. D. Henry, D. Offit, Lieut. S. A. B. Walbach, Rockfish Co., W. Bell, W. McIntyre and Duncan McLaurin, of this place; and for Gwynn & Hickerson, T. Crumpler, J. C. Hunt, Rev. S. J. Pichl, T. Lineback, M. Brown, Jenkins & Biles, J. C. Knecht, J. R. Tate, Salisbury Co., Lexington Co., McFetter, F. Fries, Cress & Bager and T. C. Pohl, of the interior.

After a prolonged drought, we have had four or five days rain. The river commenced rising, but was said to be falling again yesterday morning.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived since the 17th inst.
Nov. 17. Schr. Sterling, Taylor, N. York.
18. Brig Archelaus, Crowell, Charleston.
Schr. Geneva, Curtis, New York.
21. Schr. Repeater, Francis, N. York.
23. Brig Partridge, Merryman & Co., Havanna.
Schr. Forester, Lawry, Anguilla.

CLEARED.
Nov. 17. Schr. Sapello, Townsend, Nassau.
Schr. Peruvian, French, Georgetown.
18. Brig N. F. Frothingham, Adams, Martinique.
20. Schr. Charles, Rich, St. Croix.
Schr. Norway, Clark, Martinique.
Schr. Sterling, Taylor, New York.
Schr. Repeater, Francis, New York.
22. Brig Aurora, Dyer, Mayaguez.
Brig Echo, Messer, Havana.
Brig Tuscan, Coggins, Barbice.
Brig Archelaus, Crowell, New Orleans.
Brig John Crocker, Hopkins, Martinique.
24. Schr. Lodonia & Eliza, Price, Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia, Shoemaker, Georgetown.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Cumberland County, on Monday the 22d inst. a negro man, who says his name is Dury and belongs to James Car, Duplin county, N. C.—Said Negro is 23 or 24 years of age, dark complexioned and had on when taken up a Sateen Round Jacket, a spotted waistcoat, black hat, blue striped domestic pantaloons. He is five feet 7 1/2 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. L. CALLAIS, jailor.
Nov. 27, 1841. 144-11.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 5 o'clock in the morning, is closed at 3, and departs daily at 4 o'clock in the evening.

The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, is closed at 8, and departs daily at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The LUMBERTON MAIL arrives at 5 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 2 o'clock, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

The CARTHAGE & SALISBURY MAIL arrives at 12 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays, and departs at 1 o'clock, on Mondays and Thursdays.

DOWN MAIL arrives by 9 o'clock, on Wednesday, and departs at 10 o'clock, on Sunday mornings.

AND CHARLESTON
The MAIL by McNEILL'S FERRY, BLACK'S STORE and DRAUGHTS FERRY, arrives at 9 o'clock Monday night, is closed and departs at 3 o'clock on Friday morning.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.
Brandy, peach, 35 a \$ 40
" apple, 30 a 32 1/2
Bacon, 27 a 8
Beeswax, 7 1/2 a 28
Butter, 12 1/2 a 15
Bale Rope, 16 a 20
Cotton Yarn, 16 a 20
Coffee, 10 a 13
Corn, 8 a 8
Cotton Bagging, 20 a 25
Corns, 45 a 50
Copperas, 17 a 4
Candles, F. F., 17 a 4

Flaxseed, \$1 10 a 1 25
Flour, 5 a 6 1/2
Feathers, 35 a 40
Hides, green, 4 a 5
" dry, 12 1/2 a 14
Iron, bar, 7 a 8
Lead, bar, 7 a 8
Lime, 2 1/2 a 2 1/2
Lard, 27 a 30
Molasses, 7 a 8
Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7
Oats, 70 a 75
Oil, Linseed, per gallon, 70 a 75
Powder, keg, 6 1/2
Rags, per 100 lbs. 2 1/2
Salt, per bushel, 60 a 75
Sack